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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/075,737	02/14/2002	Jurgen Stauder	PF010018	1615
JOSEPH S .TR	7590 02/22/2007 IPOLI	EXAMINER		
THOMSON MULTIMEDIA LICENSING INC. 2 INDEPENDENCE WAY P. O. BOX 5312 PRINCETON, NJ 08543-5312			JANKUS, ALMIS R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2628	
SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/075,737	STAUDER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Almis R. Jankus	2628			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPI WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING [ - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the maili earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed  will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed  the mailing date of this communication. (D. (35 U.S.C. § 133)			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 i	May 2006.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa					
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptable and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examin	cepted or b) objected to by the dedication of the dedication of the drawing of th	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received.  Its have been received in Applicationity documents have been received au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	nte			

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

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- 1. Applicants' amendment of 5/24/06 has been fully considered in preparing this Office Action.
- 2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 3. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dye et al.

With respect to claim 1, Dye et al. teach the claimed method for estimating light sources in a common support space of at least one visual data set respectively previously associated with at least one individual support space and having a position, a dimension and a size in the common support space, said method comprising the steps of determining the position of light sources in the common support space in accordance with a position, a dimension and size of the individual support space associated with said at least one visual data set; and determining a color distribution for said light sources in the common support space according to said at least one visual data set, at figures 16, 17 and column 34 line 63 to column 35 line 22 with "FIG. 16 illustrates the display screen 142 including multiple windows and their relative positions. In this

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example, W0 or window 0, is the matte or the background window, and W1, W2 and W3 are windows which overlap each other within the base window W0. The comers of the windows are indicated by the positions. W0Y0, for example, is the first line of W0 and W2Y20 at the bottom is the last line of window W2, which is at Y position 20. The same positions are true with the X coordinates. This information is programmed by the driver software into the Windows Workspace area of the system memory 110.

FIG. 17 illustrates a single raster scan line roughly corresponding to the display screen 142 of FIG. 16 and the result when the display refresh list method is used. The display refresh list method of the present invention allows the software window managers or drivers to have independent control of each application's color, position depth, and blending functions as well as individual control of indexed color. FIG. 17 presumes that there are four different process windows pointed to by Xn through Xn+3. Each of the four window workspaces contains the starting X/Y position of the window, the color depth, the Z depth, and the alpha value pointers. As shown, the first window is a single RGB direct color. The second window shows direct RGB color along with a depth buffer and an alpha buffer. The third window shows only a simple gray scale window while the fourth buffer shows gray scale with a depth buffer." Visual data sets are taught at least at column 10 lines 15-34.

With respect to claim 2, Dye et al. further teach the claimed for each of said visual data sets comprising the steps of determining the number N of light sources, at column 38 lines 14-59, column 40 lines 51-65, column 51 line 46 to column 52 line 44;

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determining the position of the N light sources, at column 34 line 63 to column 35 line 22; and determining the intensity of each light source, at column 49 lines 19-34.

Claim 3 further requires the method of claim 1, comprising the step of automatically deriving the number N of light sources from the size of the individual support space associated with the considered visual data set. Dye et al. teach this at column 51 line 46 to column 52 line 44.

Claim 4 further requires the method of claim 1, wherein said light sources position determining step depends on former positions of said light sources when at least one of said visual data sets is dynamic. Dye et al. teach this at column 2 line 48 to column 3 line 7.

Claim 5 further requires the method of claim 1, comprising the step of determining a spatial color distribution of at least one of said light sources from a filtering function of said visual data set for said at least one light source in a spatial and/or temporal neighborhood of a position of said at least one light source. Dye et al. teach this at column 6 line 48 to column 7 line 3.

Claim 6 is similar to claim 1 but further requires applying estimated light source information derived from said estimated light sources for at least a first of said visual data sets to at least a second of said visual data sets so that the first visual data set

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illuminates the second visual data set. Dye et al. teach this as alpha blending at column

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5 lines 8-34.

Claim 7 further requires the method according to claim 6 comprising the steps of

moving at least one of said light sources out of individual support space associated with

said first visual data set; and applying said estimated light source information derived

from said estimated light sources for said first visual data set to said second visual data

set. Dye et al. teach this at column 41 lines 19-32.

Claim 8 further requires the method according to claim 6, comprising the steps of

determining the position of light sources in accordance with a position, a dimension and

size of an individual support space associated with said at least one visual data set;

and, determining a color distribution for said light sources according to said at least one

visual data set. Dye et al. teach this at column 6 line 48 to column 7 line 3.

Claims 9-12 recite features previously addressed at the rejection of claims 1-8.

which are similarly rejected under similar respective rationale.

Claim 13 recite features previously addressed at the rejection of claims 1-8 but

further requires a generating device. Dye et al. teach this at figure 3.

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Claim 14 further requires the means for generating to comprise an estimating device according to claim 9. Dye et al. teaches this at figure 3.

4. Applicant's arguments filed 06/30/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the Remarks, applicants argue that Dye et al. fail to teach limitations of claim 1 including "merging into one common support space at least one new visual data set and to determine the light source characteristics according to this visual data set". However, this limitation is not found in claim 1. Applicants' further argue that "the common support space" as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1 is not the common support space taught in Dye. However, applicants do not make clear what "common support space" is intended to mean.

At page 8, applicants state that a scene is composed of objects, light sources and observers. At the bottom of page 8, applicants seem to imply that "scenes" and "visual data sets" are the same thing. However, at page 9, applicants state that "the visual data set is in fact the result of observation of objects and light, i.e., the output of an observer." This becomes a circular definition, i.e., the result of observation of objects, light sources and observers, which is unclear how to apply this definition to the claims. Perhaps applicants consider "light sources" to mean the changing colors and intensities of individual pixels as a character moves across a display in a video. If this is so, then the claimed "light sources" are inherent in display of video.

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5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Almis R. Jankus whose telephone number is 571-272-7643. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 6:30-3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 571-272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AJ

ALMIS R. JANKUS PRIMARY EXAMINER